

BAXTER SPRINGS NEWS.

M. H. GARDNER, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Baxter Springs, Kansas, as second class matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1890.

The government crop reports show that the average for corn is 70.1, the lowest since 1881.

Twenty-eight cities in the United States have over 100,000 population against twenty in 1880.

Kansas has now 160 national banks, whose total capital and business up to July 18, '90, aggregated \$40,989,686.13.

The fourth of November in Kansas this year promises to have more interest in it than did the Fourth of July.

Kansas farmers have put in 2,800,000 acres of wheat this year besides spending a good deal of time attending alliance meetings.

The internal revenue features of the new tariff law will enable 700,000 persons to do business hereafter without the payment of annoying special taxes.

The private fortune of Queen Victoria was increased to the extent of nearly \$500,000 last year though the "crown's share" of estates that have reverted. That would buy enough potatoes to feed thousands of hungry people in Ireland this winter, but there is not much hope that it will.

It costs 25 million dollars to govern London with a population of 4½ millions people, and it costs 38 million dollars to govern New York with a population of 1½ millions people. This comparison illustrates the advantages of running a municipal government on strictly party lines.

Through almost the entire eastern part of Kansas, great piles of apples may be seen stacked up as the western farmers stacked their corn last year. It is a rather novel sight, but the farmers and fruit men seem to enjoy looking at the big red piles as well as the strangers who pass through the small towns where they are.

Business all over Kansas is picking up, and the return of good times is seen in many directions. Money is plenty for those who have the securities, prices for crops are good, the fall pasture is splendid. Farmer and business man can go into winter quarters with more hope than ever for a prosperous year in 1891. The Lord is certainly getting around in shape to do some smiling on we Kansans.

The earnings of the Pullman Palace car company for the past year, as reported at the annual meeting held in Chicago last week were \$8,860,961. The disbursements were \$6,462,830, leaving net earning of \$2,398,131. The total number of cars operated by the company is 2,135. It thus appears that the net annual revenue from a Pullman car to the company is about \$1,000 over and above the earning of the porter.

Murat Halstead concisely says that the record of the late long session of congress consists principally in—1. The silver law, which takes the product of our silver mines and converts it into gold by accepting it at the market valuation under the gold standard thereby supplying an abundance of money equal to gold and based upon it, and assuring the business man that the dollar measure shall remain as it is. 2. The McKinley tariff, built on the lines of protection with increase of duties, enlargement of the free list, and arrangement for the expansion of commerce through reciprocity. 3. The abolishment of the Louisiana lottery fraud. What congress has done as much?

Burlington Nonpareil: Occasionally a man says the government should own the railroads, should control the stock and grain markets; should loan money direct to the people at low rates of interest. The power of this government has been heretofore in the hands of the people; but it is now proposed to delegate that power to the government. In other words all power shall be centralized in the government. When this is done there will no longer be any need of voting. So long as the people retain the power the country will continue to prosper. But when the power is given to the

government we will cease to have a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

The latest thing in the palace line is the hay palace. Before long, no doubt some enterprising western state will come to the front with a pumpkin palace. Georgia, catching the idea, will erect a watermelon palace and Kansas will illustrate the prosperity of its agriculture with a grand farm mortgage palace. There are a large number of products of the American farm which can be utilized in this attractive and singular manner.

The Cost of Living Under the New Tariff. American Economist.

Free-trade newspapers are just now filled with statements of the increased cost of living since the new tariff went into effect on October 6. The persistence and multiplicity of these statements justify the assertion that a conspiracy has been formed to influence congressional elections by persuading the people that the one effect of the republican administration is a large advance in the cost of the necessities of life. That these statements are essentially false may be ascertained by anyone who will take the trouble to inquire as to the facts, and not accept newspaper allegations for truths until he has proved them. He will be convinced that with few exceptions there are no material increases of the duties in the new tariff. Comparative statements may be had readily, showing the difference between the old rates and the new. As a rule the changes are reductions and not additions. A large variety of articles which formerly paid duties are now on the free list, so that under the new law nearly one-half of the imports will come in duty free. So far as these are concerned, there will be a reduction of cost to the American consumer. Of the articles remaining on the dutiable list the duties on many have been largely reduced. This is true of the chemical and iron schedules, both of which include a great and important variety of so-called necessities of life. The wood schedule shows also important reductions. The cotton goods schedule provides for a slight increase on the finer kinds—rarely exceeding five per cent. increase on any kind. On the lower grades there is a reduction, on the medium grades no increase.

On the fine linen goods there is an increase of duty with the purpose of introducing the manufacture of fine linens in this country. But on many other kinds of goods made of flax, hemp or jute, the duties are reduced. The duties on many kinds of woollens have been advanced to correspond with the increased rates on wool. But as the lower and medium qualities of woollen goods, such as are worn by the average citizen, or are made up into ready-made clothing, were sold in this country before the new tariff was enacted for less than the foreign, with duty added, it is evident that home competition will determine prices of these kinds of woollens in the future as in the past, and no increase in price follow the new tariff bill. The finer kinds, such as are consumed by the wealthy, may be advanced, but it is safe to say that for the kinds that are used in the clothing of all classes of people who are compelled to consider the cost of what they wear, there will be no advance. Or if in any case an advance is made, it will be so slight as not to affect perceptibly the cost of garments.

Silks have not been advanced. The only schedule in which there has been a material increase, is the agricultural, including nearly all varieties of farm products. But, as the free-traders have always claimed that the duties on the great staple products of our farms were null and of no effect, it is hardly worth while to argue that the duties on this class of articles will not increase the cost of living. The fact is these increased duties will enlarge our home market for farm products, and secure the farmer against the uncertainties of foreign markets and the growing competition of semi-barbarous nations. To offset any possible increase of the cost of food in consequence of these advanced duties on farm products, we have sugar made free, and thereby a clear and absolute reduction of the cost of living for our people of not less than \$60,000,000 annually, a sum equal to one-fourth of the cost of the entire bread we consume. Thus, in effect, the new tariff bill gives to the people of this country a receipt in full for one quarter of their bread every year.

Do not keep the alabaster boxes of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead. Fill their lives with sweetness. Speak approving, cheering words while their ears can hear them and their hearts can be thrilled and made happier by them. The kind things you mean to say when they are gone say before they go. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins send to brighten and sweeten their homes before they leave them. If my friends have alabaster boxes laid away, full of fragrant perfumes of sympathy and affection, which they intend to break over my dead body, I would rather they would bring them out in my weary and troubled hours and open them, that I may be refreshed and cheered by them

when I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without an eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends beforehand for their burial. Post mortem kindness does not cheer a burdened spirit. Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance back over the weary way.—Ex.

Prohibition in Kansas. Kansas City Globe.

Kansas is stirred up and excited over the United States circuit court decision, submitted by Judges Phillips and Foster, jointly, which in effect nullifies the prohibitory laws of the state enacted to enforce the provisions of the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution. The decision of the court is to the effect that the "original package" decision of the supreme court declared the prohibitory laws of Kansas void, and that they were not restored in force and law by the passage of the Wilson bill. The effect of the decision will be to compel a re-enactment of the Murray and other prohibitory laws of the state, and meanwhile "original package houses" may become a feature in trade circles in the Sunflower state.

But the life of these imported institutions will be but a span so brief that it hardly justifies the great excitement that prevails in Kansas. Governor Humphrey can convene the legislature in extra session between now and election day. There is no doubt to be entertained as to what its action would be. Not disposed to do this the new legislature so soon as it convenes can be expected to respond to the public sentiment of the state—and talk as we may, hope as some do, and misrepresent it as others do the fact is that the sentiment of Kansas is fixed in favor of prohibition. The well advised know it; anything said to the contrary is spoken through ignorance or is the birth of a wish that the sentiment of the Kansas people were not what it is.

We have no opinion to express about the prevalence of this opinion in Kansas, further than to say we know it exists, that it has taken an unconquerable hold upon the minds of the people, and that court decisions and other means to dislodge prohibition in the state will be combated in the future as they have been in the past.

Thus confident, we can see no reason why great excitement over the recent decision and abuse of the court for making it according to its view of the law. If the decision precipitates an evil Kansans dread, they can soon remedy it by re-enacting the laws that have long excluded it from the state as bold, open and defiant.

There is no use of getting excited. With the unanimity there is in Kansas against a re-establishment of the saloon, there should be no fear of its long continuance in the state by any one.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. For sale at all Drug Stores.

Oats are to domestic animals what wheat is for man, the best species of grain. The chemists have never done them justice, because they contain some active property that escapes analysis, yet tell on the strength and nervous vigor of horses and cattle alike.

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Trial bottles, 10c, at all Drug Stores.

Kansas Farmer: The condition of the young wheat plant is good in this state. The writer has seen many thousands of acres, within ten days, of as good looking wheat as was ever seen at this time of year here or anywhere.

The passenger department of the Kansas City, Ft. Scott and Memphis R. R. Co. has secured the original plates of the New York Herald of April 15th, 1865, and has reproduced that number of the Herald for circulation. The paper gives telegraphic information of the assassination of Lincoln and all details in connection therewith, evacuation of Richmond, Jeff Davis' proclamation, surrender of Lee's army, Sherman's address to his army, extracts from southern papers, etc. A copy will be mailed to any address upon receipt of six cents in postage stamps. Address

J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

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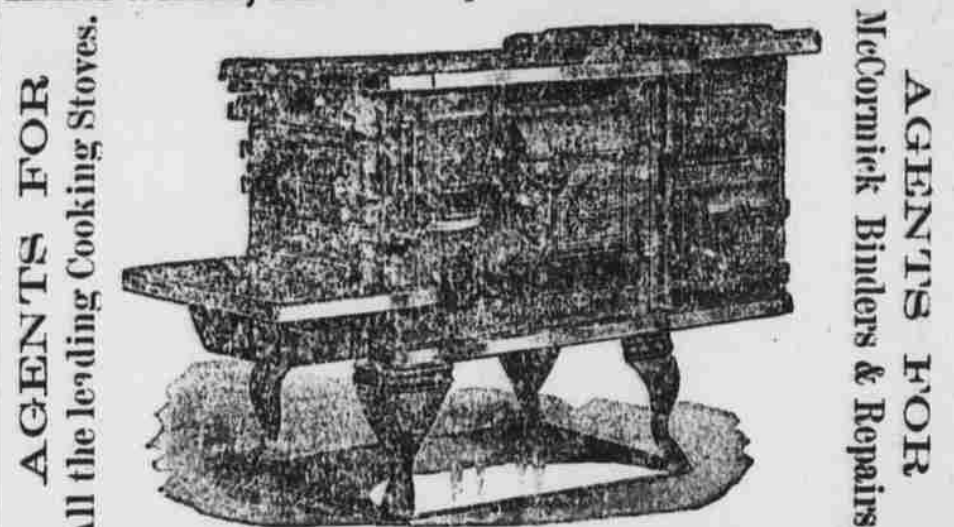
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as they are always ready to give you a square deal. They are prepared to furnish on short notice anything in their line as cheap as any, as they buy in large quantities.

THE TARIFF IS FIXED.

Our Congressmen have, with much Worry and fuss, And fighting and cussing, and Something still wuss, With what they call "love for the Dear laboring man,"

fixed up. Tariff The

On Dry Goods and Shoes schedules Are raised;

On Buttons the Tariff completely Is razed;

And all things they've tinkered so Much as they can—

up. go prices

Now But POLSTER will prevent, with the

Best of his aid, The result from effecting his

Customers' trade. His prices stay down, and

Never a man up. go

they say Can

NURSERY STOCK

Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberries and Raspberries, grown in Baxter Springs, FOR SALE BY

F. M. PERKINS.

Mayor's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, There exists a vacancy in the office of councilman from the first ward of the city of Baxter Springs, Kansas, I, A. D. C. HARVEY, Mayor of said city, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby order and proclaim that an election be held on Tuesday, November 4, 1890, for the purpose of filling said vacancy, said election shall be conducted under the general election laws of the state, and the judges and clerks of said election shall be the same persons named to conduct the general election for county officers held on the same day in said first ward of said city.

Done at my office in Baxter Springs, Kansas, this 23d day of October, 1890. A. D. C. HARVEY, Mayor. Attest: M. H. GARDNER, City Clerk.

J. P. HARTLEY, Practical Auctioneer

—FOR THE— City of Baxter Springs and Cherokee County.

Leave orders at the News office.

Notice of Appointment—Administrator.

State of Kansas, Cherokee county, ss. In the matter of the estate of Ellen Mann, late of Cherokee county, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1890, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Cherokee county, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Ellen Mann, late of Cherokee county, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. E. M. WILLIAMS, Administrator.

(First published Oct. 18.)

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